

Mohave County Miner.

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A. C. Improvements.

The Arizona Copper company is preparing to take care of the tailings from its concentrators in the future in order to prevent the anticipated trouble with the farmers along the Gila river who have in years past complained about the tailings damaging crops and rendering the farming lands worthless. Tailings in the river will be a thing of the past when the present plans are consummated, as arrangements are being made by the damming system by which the water when released into the river will be as clear as when it was first received. This will require a heavy expenditure of money and also consume some time but the work is now under way and the contracts have all been let.

Bill Spaw and Sam Foster have the contract for building a dam across the Morenci canyon, which will handle all tailings from concentrator No. 6, the largest plant of the A. C. Company. The dam will be located about two miles from the concentrator and will be constructed of rock, which will be evenly laid and the cracks plastered with mud. It will be thirty feet high and 160 feet wide when completed, which will be sufficient to store tailings for a long time. In the center of the dam will be a large box built of heavy lumber which will be sunk a little below the dam in order to allow the water to enter and pass through the bottom and it is said that after it leaves the dam it is as clear as crystal. The tailings will be impounded for a distance of about 600 yards above the dam, the heavy sediment going to the bottom and the water rising to the top and by the time the water reaches the box in the center it will have had time to settle, and by the time it passes through the dam it will be clear. The dam will be built a little low on one side in order to take care of flood waters from rains. The water from the dam will flow into the Frisco river about six miles below Clifton. It is a very difficult piece of work and will require some time to finish it, but it is said that it works like a charm.

Another big dam is being built across the canyon at concentrator No. 5. This is also the property of the A. C. company and will cost something like 150,000. It will be constructed of solid masonry and will be strong enough to hold all the tailings that might be emptied into it. It will not be of the flimsy nature as the D. C. dam which caused so much damage in the December flood. The completion of this piece of work means that the concentrates which have been emptied into Chase creek will be greatly reduced and the creek will not be permitted to fill up with concentrates above Clifton, which usually come down during the floods.—Copper Era.

Northern Yuma County.

E. J. Olson, superintendent of the Harqua Hala mines, who is in Yuma this week as a witness in a murder trial, stated yesterday to a Sun representative that the northern part of Yuma county will prove a greater mining district within the next few years than the Bisbee country, and will exceed even the Nevada gold fields in activity. From ten to twenty-five men are leaving Phenix every day to seek fortunes in the Harqua Hala mines, and by the fall of the present year the country will be flooded with mining men from all parts of the country. The aerial tramway, which covers one mile of distance between the Golden Eagle and Bonanza mines (the Harqua Hala mines), has been completed and twenty tons of ore can be shipped over the tramway daily. At the Golden Eagle mine, where a forty stamp mill is in operation, there is enough ore in sight to keep the mill running for one year, and will bring 10¢ a ton. The property was formerly known as the Bowers and Hubbard property, and was bought from them by an English syndicate, which erected the mill lately repaired by the Ironwood and Arizona company and put into operation.

The Harqua Hala mines were secured about a year ago for 15,000 and recently Mr. Olson has received a let-

ter from an eastern mining syndicate offering the company 1,500,000 for the property. Fifty men are now employed at the Harqua Hala mines. A third mine owned by the same company is the Ironwood and Arizona, twenty-five miles from Harqua Hala, where thirty men are now employed. Copper ore of a most remarkable grade is being mined on this property, which has been under development but a comparatively short time.

E. A. Hagott, a mining engineer formerly from Prescott, C. F. Fenner, who effected the sale of the Lowell mine at Bisbee, and O. F. Johnson a Los Angeles millionaire, composed a party which left Los Angeles in two automobiles a week ago today, have arrived at Harqua Hala after a successful trip over the desert. Thomas Carrigan, of the Los Angeles Chamber of mines, left Los Angeles on Wednesday last with a party of Nevada mining men and will make the same trip to the Harqua Hala mines.—Yuma Sun.

Californians Appear to Know Little About Arizona.

Charles E. Finney, former manager of the big smelter at Humboldt, Yavapai county, was in Phenix yesterday on his way from Los Angeles to the mines of the Dripping Springs company near Winkelman, of which he is general manager, says the Arizona Democrat.

In outlining the future policy of the Dripping Springs Company, Finney stated that it will be one of immediate development. The company will expend about 1,500,000 before all the plans contemplated are carried out.

"In my recent visit to California, I was surprised to learn that the mine investors, mining men, stock brokers and engineers of the Golden State knew so little of the true conditions of the mining industry in this territory," said Finney.

"No Arizona stocks are listed on either the exchanges of Los Angeles or San Francisco, or if they are listed they do not appear in the quotations. Every stock broker and mining man you meet know all about Nevada and the stocks of undeveloped prospects in that state find a ready sale, but it is impossible to learn anything about Arizona, or her mines in either Los Angeles or San Francisco.

"Many of the leading brokers never heard of Prescott, Globe, Jerome, Clifton, Morenci, Pinal county, or even Bisbee, where large fortunes have been made and the investing public will listen to nothing but Nevada, when some of the greatest fortunes of the west have been made in Yavapai, Pinal, Mohave, Maricopa and Cochise counties, where many of the greatest copper deposits in the world are now being operated on a dividend paying basis and numbers of promising ones being opened."

Speaking of the properties of the Dripping Springs Copper Mines & Smelters, Inc., of which he is president and general manager, Finney said:

"The 10,000 shares allotment of stock which was made for Prescott has all been sold. Surveys of the properties have been completed and maps made preparatory to locating shafts and tunnels contemplated in our general development.

"Stock in the Saddle Mountain Copper company," he continued, "is now selling at par. The company is capitalized at 2,500,000, and one of the greatest ore bodies in the territory has been proven in the mines. The new 200-inch furnace recently ordered by this concern will be delivered on the ground by June 15, and a tramway is now under construction connecting the camp with the Gila river which will probably be built to Winkelman in order to eliminate the seven mile wagon road haul to the latter place, which has been found very expensive. The properties of the Saddle Mountain company adjoin the Dripping Springs group on the east and cover the same system of mineralized porphyry dykes."

Newhouse Mines.

During the month of March between

23,000 and 24,000 tons of ore were treated at the milling plant of the Newhouse Mines & Smelters company, while 550 tons of first class ore was sent direct to the smelters, says the Salt Lake Herald. The milling ore was converted into 2,800 tons of concentrates and, while Manager Lafayette Hanchett did not feel at liberty to go into details concerning the value of the product, stating that such data could only be released at the New York offices, he did say that the crude ore sold had more than met operating expenses, leaving the 2,800 tons of concentrates to represent net earnings.

This is the biggest month's production in the history of the Cactus mine, and Manager Hanchett stated that, if no difficulties are experienced in getting fuel, April's output will be better yet. The mine, which he visited Saturday, is, he stated, looking better and better as development proceeds. Sinking is now under way from the 600-foot level, and when the 700-foot mark is reached another level will be established while the shaft goes on down to the 800.

There has been some talk during the past few days to the effect that the mine's equipment will not permit of the mining of a greater tonnage than is now being extracted. This, Superintendent J. D. Moffat, who was in the city yesterday, stated is ridiculous.

"When everything is ready for it," said he, "I can send out of the mine, without adding anything to our hauling facilities, unless, possibly, a few more cars, 2500 tons every twenty-four hours just as easily as I now send out less than 1000 tons. We have two twenty-five ton electric locomotives, one of which is not being used. To give you an idea of what we can do in the matter of loading and hauling ore out of the mine let me explain that we can load a train of seventy-five tons in about four minutes; we can deliver it at the crushing plant at the mouth of the tunnel in about five minutes, and unload it in three or four minutes. One locomotive can handle approximately 150 tons an hour in a pinch, so don't let any one run away with the idea that we are cramped for facilities to handle the mine's output."

Considering that the mine has been made practically what it is today since last July, and considering the fact that most of the ore now being mined is coming out as a result of development, which is still being crowded on several levels, the present output is an astonishing one. And every day puts the mine in better shape to increase it.

Guggenheim Properties.

The Guggenheims own 16 smelting plants throughout the United States and Mexico, the majority of which have been built under direct supervision of their engineering corps. The result of the years of experience in smelter construction is noted in the plans for the mammoth copper smelter at Ely. Much of the machinery is of special type and each installation will be made with a view of the greatest possible efficiency and economy of operation. It is said that nowhere in the country will it be possible to mine, treat and smelt copper ores so economically as at the Cumberland-Ely and Nevada Consolidated properties. The claim is that the output of these mines in refined copper will cost 7 cents per pound, sold in New York.

The expenditure of millions on the part of the Guggenheims and their associates, has brought about an era of unprecedented activity throughout the entire Nevada camp. Machinery, equipment and supplies are under order in large amounts for many of the smaller properties. Hundreds of people are coming into camp every week and this number is steadily increasing as spring approaches. Miners are at a premium and artisans of all kinds find employment at excellent wages.—Wall Street Journal.

Big Cash Payment By Gila Copper Company.

The Florence Blade announces that recently there was paid out at Kelvin by the Gila Copper company the sum of 117,300. The amount was paid for

claims adjoining the Ray copper group and was distributed as follows: To Thomas Kavanaugh, 45,000; Frank Guild, 20,000; Dan Sullivan, 18,000; Burt Cullom, 18,000; Frank Schillings, 4800; B. E. Schillings, 1800; Jake Bates, 4800; Andy Bates, 1100; Arthur Foreman, 1100; Don Pugh, Jim and Jack Davis, jointly, 2700. The preliminary arrangements for the sale of the Ray group, and the additional claims for which the above named amounts were paid out, were made by Hon. Charles M. Cutting in association with Thomas Kavanaugh of Kelvin and E. H. Clarkson of Boston. This is the largest mining deal ever consummated in Pinal county. The property lies within the area in which is situated the famous old Silver King, which has already yielded over 16,000,000 in silver; the Reymert group, which has yielded 5,000,000 in silver; the Belle and Columbia, which have yielded 101 carloads of lead-silver bullion worth 6,000,000, and the Mammoth, which has yielded 10,000,000 in gold.

Another advance step in the building of the big smelter at Prescott was taken when the city council accepted J. W. Boileau's proposition for a ninety-nine year lease on the eighty acres of the Duke ranch, on which to construct a smelter, reduction and refining plant of at least 200 tons daily capacity, and ordered City Attorney Ling to draw up an ordinance to that effect. It is now up to Boileau and his associates to go ahead with their part of the agreement, which calls for the beginning of construction work within six months after the signing of the lease and the beginning of smelter operations within one year of the above date. Mr. Boileau submitted to the council the names of four other gentlemen associated with him in the projected enterprise, whom, he said, together with himself, had pledged 425,000 for the building of the smelter, with the understanding that the other 75,000 necessary to the building of the 300,000 plant would be allotted to the people of Prescott, provided they cared to purchase stock to that extent, but that in the event they did not, himself and associates would furnish the entire 300,000. Mr. Boileau is now in the east conferring with his associates and making arrangements looking to the early commencing of work on the smelter.—Gazette.

\$100,000 Bullion Tax.

One hundred thousand dollars paid in taxes by the great Mohawk mine for the nine months ending December 31, 1906. Startling indeed are the figures; for the quarter ending August 30, 20,000; for the quarter ending December 31, 60,076. This does not include fifty-two cars of exceptionally high grade material for which no return has yet been made, and neither does it include an enormous amount of low grade milling material taken out during the same time, which has not been worked.

The actual net amount on which this tax was paid was 2,194,581, and of course does not show the cost of extraction, transportation and ore treatment, for under the law it is the net output on which the tax is paid.

This is certainly a phenomenal tax for one concern to pay to a state; nearly 11,000 a month, and still returns coming. And this is official, for it is taken from the books of J. H. Nevin, bullion tax collector of Nevada.

Without a doubt this is the largest tax ever paid to a state on a net bullion output on a single mine; but there are many others in the state of Nevada which will be heard from.—Beatty Miner.

Col. E. S. Kaufman returned last week from Los Angeles. He was met by John J. Pearce, who is operating the new strike adjoining the Commonwealth company at Pearce. Mr. Pearce, who has earned the sobriquet of "Lucky John," reports the opening up of a large body of ore with a ledge fourteen feet wide, and believes he is at the portal of another Commonwealth bonanza. The developments of the new strike are being watched with interest, since it will mean much for the town of Pearce and be the cause of rehabilitation of the famous camp. All of the available ground in the neighborhood of the strike has been located. The Pearce Development company, of which Colonel Kaufman is president, has acquired a group of seven claims and will prosecute work vigorously, Mr. Pearce being in personal charge and directing the work.—Prospector.

A new Vermont law provides that prisoners in its county jails shall work ten hours daily, either inside or outside under guard. Tramps will be scarce hereafter in the Green mountains.

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50 Years the Standard. A Pure, Cream of Tartar Powder. Makes finest cake and pastry, light, flaky biscuit, delicious griddle cakes, palatable and wholesome.

NOTE.—Avoid baking powders made from alum. They look like pure powders, and may raise the cake, but no one can eat food mixed with alum without risk to health.